# Routes to tour in Germany The German Holiday Route - from the Alps to the Baltic





German roads will get you there, and if you plan to see as much as you can, why not travel the length of the country? From the Alpine foothills in the south via the typical Mittelgebirge range to the plains of the north, you will pass through the most varied landscapes. And so you needn't take pot luck in deciding on a route, we recommend the German Holiday Route from the Alps to the Baltic.

Start in the south with Berchtesgaden and Its bob run. Maybe you have already heard tell of Landshut, a mediaeval Bavarian town with the world's largest brick-andmortar tower. Or of Erbach In the Odenwald, with its castle and the Ivory Museum. Or of Alsfeld with its half-timbered houses, the Harz mountain towns or the 1,000-year-old-Hanseatic port of Lübeck.

Visit Germany and let the Hollday Route be your gulde - from the Alps to the Baltic,





The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS mburg, 26 June 1983 scenad year - No. 1089 - By air

## Stuttgart summit a sort of success



ey may, possibly, have made a

t was a disappointment. In fears of failure it was a plea-

r nothing was the motto of Bonn meller Helmat Kohl, tha host. Ho eded in getting everyona to agree need for success.

several points during the three the summit was only a hair's th from breukdown. task was virtually impossible: to

on new targets for the European

### IN THIS ISSUE

DAFFAIRS	Page 2
diends the Pope	
	Pago 7
of the carlol office	٠.
HON	Pago 10
China, it's all air freight	
ATS	Page 11
drugs conundrum	
ERN LIVING	Page 15

unity, to impose genuine spendis and to solve the problem of is contribution to the EEC kilty. each of the Ten has u different pt of the Common Market (alassuming they ull have cleur ideas

posite numbers aguin. Fresh from by at the polls she talked in terms rd cash and not of future concepts European Community.

first-insisted on Britula being ursed DM3bn. Tho Ten eventually on roughly half: DM1.7bn.

at contradicted German ideas ot economies not exponditure, paved the way to understanding ong-term issues.

was by no maans a glorious victory. Thatcher, who is to get back than sho did last year. The swift spring's protracted negotlations.

It is still annoying that countless summit sessions and meetings of the EEC Council of Ministers are confronted time and ugain with demands made by Britain's Iron Lady.

But much of the blamo lies with Britaln's partners, not with Mrs Thatcher. The EEC, originally designed to meet the requirements of the Six, has been dua to undergo changes over since Brituin joined 10 years ago.

For the past 10 years the Common Markot countries have promised to rellg the European Community in such a way that Britnin derives adequate benefit from membership.

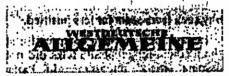
Yet the Common Agricultural Policy still accounts for two thirds of the European Community's DM52bn budget. and Britain derives very little benefit from CAP.

The promised rejig has fuiled to muterialise because the Ten no longer have common objectives, but now the EEC is on the brink of Insolvency they will have to reach n decision...

Bonn would soonest economise, and that was the declared policy line to be followed ut the Stuttgart summit, lint everyonu knows that savings, even on CAP, are not enough.

The European Community can only

**EEC** leaders beat a laborious path to a compromise



Tommon Market lenders put in more work at Stuttgart than at any previous EEC summit. They succeeded in urriving at a major compromise.

Whether it works will not be cleur until the year's end, by when u number reform proposuls are to have been drafted in dotail: ( \*12 % !

The purtial progress so laboriously made in Stuttgart shows at least that the Ton feel the Common Market is important onough to be maintained.

They feel its breakdown is worth preventing even though national financial difficultles leave them with little or no lecway.

One reform envisaged is for industrial ronowal to be promoted from Brassels. There are plans for EEC companies to cooperate in the new technolos gios to onsure that Europe does not lag even further behind America and

More is also to be done on onviron montal protection. But time will tell, just us we must wait and sea what beconios of the light against unemployment and the promotion of economic recovo-

The leuders of the Ten made noblesounding doclarations on these issues. It will be up to the Council of Ministers to flesh them out.

The summit made little headway on roinforcing the European Community politically. The solemn doclaration on Europeun Union the EEC leaders sign-Gonseller-Colombo Plan envisaged.

. It, did not eliminate, the unwritten rights of veto Common Markot coun; trios have on the Council of Ministers. while even the mipor addition to tha rights anjoyed by the Europeun Parliamont are hamstrung by Danish reserva-

That Chancellor Kohl can luy cluim to success is due mainly to the experience of his Foreign Minister.

At times the puckage he aimed to get passed segmed doomed to failure because British and French intorests clashed head-on.

But in the end, us chairman of the European Council, ho made it and could fairly claim to have made the Stuttgart summit a succoss.

Erich Hauser (Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 20 June 1981)



tieh Prima Minister Margaret Thatcher, Bonn Chancellor Heimut Kohl and Franch President François Mittarrand, Behind, Foreign Ministers Claude Cheysson (France). Sir Geoffray Howe (Britain) and Colette Fleech (Luxembourg): Dutch Prime Minieter Ruud Lubbere and Bonn Foreign Minjeter Hane-Dietrich Genecher: (Photo: dp.)

make genuine headway by reaching agreement on its objectives, not just by paring percantages here und there.

This is a point Chancellor Kohl und Foreign Minister Genscher rendily appreclute, but their tectical concept could only work if they Insisted on economics as a precondition.

This they succeeded in doing of Stuttgart, All-10 heads of government undertook to cut Community expenditure, especially in the agricultural sector.

That clone was new in the history of the Common Market, It was combined with a bid - to which equal importunca was uttoched -- to consider fresh targets in the energy and research sectors.

ISSN 0016-8858

On the face of it this second point neuns more expenditure by Brussels, but the EEC is merely to do what the Community can set about more effectively than an individual country, which is a sensible idea.

The most striking outcome of the Stuttenet summit was that a concentrated debate by the 10 heads of state and government, in whom great expectutions were placed, can indeed accomplish results.

Previous EEC summits had given rise to doubts whether this was in fact the

The dual-track Stattgort resolution was both to economise and to press nhead with further development of the European Community.

It remains to be seen whether this compromise will hold. Whether it does or not will containly show whether the solemn declaration on European Union was worth the paper It was printed on.

Mrs Thatcher is to get her money. In return she had to give the go-ahoud, as Bopp had already done, to ait increase in the EEC budget.

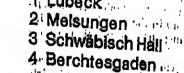
It is now up to the Council of Ministers to put litto effoct the summit's deciare extremely vaguely worded...

Maybo the intensive debate in Stuttgart will prompt heads of government to pay closer attention to what their Ministers get up to in the months ahead.

If Herr Kohl and his counterparts were to rolease their Ministers from this commitment to succeed in the months to come the Stuttgart summit would not have amounted to much.

All that would be left would be more money for the EEC but no rethink on EEC policy. Stuttgart started the bull rolling. The outcome is still uncortain. Ulrich Lake

(Die Welt, 20 June 1985)







DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV Beethovenstrassa 69, D-8000 Frankfurt/M.

 $\sqrt{2} \exp \frac{1}{2} \left( -\alpha \right)$ 

It has already become difficult

cnough to accommodate the differing

If the CDU and CSU wore to compe-

te against one another as rivais, it

would be even more difficult to reach a

can be made, but the Opposition partles

ure not called upon to push these

through. When in government, howe-

ver, the governing coalition partners

must assume greater responsibility and

begins to try and create its own Imaga at

the expense of the other partner, this

means a final farewell to any hopes of

The voter would find himself con-

fronted by a pugnacious coalition, with

Conservatives and Liberala alike com-

peting for the limelight of controversy.

Germans were repelted by this only

vernment. Joachim Hauck

(Namberger Nachrichten, S June 1983)

recently and this contributed towards

As soon as one conservative partner

show greater effectiveness.

toppling a government.

lasting harmony.

When In Opposition, many demands

positions adopted by both groups.

### WORLD AFFAIRS

### Poland lands the Pope with a challenge



Four years ago, after the exhitaration of a 10-day Papal vialt, sceptical Poles noted bitterly that John Paul II had gone and left them with Edward

Who would then have imagined that the logic of faint-heartedness was so soon to be bowled over by reality?

Yet it was those 10 days in which Poland was virtually under Papal rule that paved the way for the changes that swept the country in summer 1980.

In June 1979 the 36 million Poles who flocked round John Paul II in frsternal jubilation were overwhelmed by a sudden realisation that their regular rulers in reality represented no-one but

The regime likewise began to realise that it was totally isolated and didn't even have a Party behind it.

That was the starting point for political acitivity by the people, for 16 months of Solidarity and freedom that were ended by General Jaruzelski's martial law.

The war, as the current state of affairs is referred to by nearly all Poles, has been going on for 18 months.

The walving of the strictest security measures and a gradual improvement in supplies have not for a moment per-suaded the people to come to terms

General Jaruzelski knows this only too well. Compared with him even Mr Glerek (who at least invested billions of

It will be several months before we

Lean be sure whether the conferences

of Nato Defence and Foreign Ministers

have made peace in and around Europe

The first but by no means only point

ter will be the progress and outcome of

the Geneva talks on medium-ranga mis-

unless results were achieved in Geneva

this point, and the governments con-

cerned, including Bonn, are committed

possibly fresh decisiens, beth at Nato

and national level, will only be needed

No-one in Paris was optimistic; quite

r side has yet to show any sign

if a compromise is reached in Geneva.

the reverse. This is partly negotiating

tsctics, diplomatic poker, as it were. But

that might warrant hopes of agree-

Top-level Soviet rejections of Presi-

intercontinental missiles, shows yet

If it remains inflexible there will be

even less hope of the Geneva "walk in

tho woods" agreement, the package

drawn up last summer by the US and

Soviet, chief delegates, being reactivat-

and the state of the

again how inflexible Moscow is.

siles in Europe.

dellars in Roland rebuilt the Royal Palace in Warsaw and let people studd le on) was far from unpopular

So what prompted the hiaftial law general to invite the Pope to visit Poland and return to the historic point thet proved his predecessors' undeling?

The Russians are known to take u dim view of the idea, and understandably se. The Kremlin thoroughly disliked the prospect of the Pope spending a further week in Poland and making live appearances with media coverage without the regime knowing beforehand

what he was going to say, General Jaruzelski felt he was running a calculated risk. For him the Pope was first and feremost the long-awaited blockade-runner, the first visitor from the West since martial law was imposed in December 1981.

He was sure to be followed by others, and once the ice was broken, the regime not unrealistically reesoned, the tough economic sanctions on Poland would be relaxed and Western loans might even be available again.

The general's second reason for inviting the Pope to visit Poland was outlined in leading articles in the official

While the Opposition is steadily lesing public support, leader-writers argued, the Church advecates law and order and is collaborating with the authorities In preparing for the Papal visit...

General Jaruzelski is unlikely to here bour any lilusions that the Pope and the clergy propese to land a hand in reconciling the paople with a regime they both utterly reject.

But he is aware of the opportunity his

regime stands to gain from the fact that Poland's ecclesisatical hierarchy is reuetant to let the country go to the dogs.

Martial law was still in force in full and Lech Walesa and many others were still in custody when Cardinal Gleinp und General Jaruzelski jointly opposed industrial action and advocated social peace on 8 November 1982.

It was no coincidence that the first official mention was made on the same day of plans to invite the Pope to revisit

Many Poles, including members of the clergy, have to this duy felt unuble to forgive Cardinal Glemp this move.

His natriotic pragmatism is naturally to the dictatorship's udvuntuge. Yet it cunnot be denied that the Polish people would be unable to daily voice resistance to the regime were it not for the protection afforded by the Church.

It was a tough assignment for the Pope, He was invited to visit the country to calm dewn majority of his fellowcountrymen were expecting him to voice his opposition to an contempt for the regime,

Yet if he were to go too far the Poles might be prompted to embark on forms of resistance that would be bound to have tragle consequences.

And If he were to go too far in the other direction, advocating compromise too eagerly, or even resignation, the Church in Poland would run the risk of allenating itself from the people.

Poles implicitly trusted in the Pope's ability to get the message right and say exactly what people were thinking. They felt he was a geulus of spontanelty who would hit the right note with the uncanny accuracy of u sleepwalker.

Many will be unaware that the Popo has changed since the attempt on his life. Can he tell his fellow-countrymen to feur net, as he did four years ago? He is going to have to find a differcut formula,

> Carlos Widmann (Süddeutsche Zeitung, (5 June 1983)

been made at the conferences.

No further decisions need taking on The question mainly arose because President Mitterrand twica referred positively to the "walk in the woods" proposals as a compromise that had Reconsideration, consultations and

then at an evening reception.

extremely pessimistic view of the pro

nomic policies.

dent Reagan's latest proposals at the other Geneva talks, the Start talks on If he were to succeed M. Mitterrand would be taking wind out of the salls of both domestic critics and his Commu-

So maybe the last word has yet to be apoken about the walk-in-the-woods wedge between America and Europe.

But in the wake of the Nuto summit any such fears seem far less justified.

North Atlantic pact in recent years.

and sovereignty, but very much alor

But M. Mitterrand is more critical of Washington than Mrs. Thatcher, for which he deserves the other Europeana'

The outcome, the Parls signul, is certainly impressive.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 13 June (981)

### An unpromissione affairs

### curtain-raid for Stutter

Tho Luxembeurg confe

Common Market Poreign
held by preparation for the the Christian Democrats have altersummit ended on a sad note.

A report drawn up with 6m ble to campaign in Bavaria for the roughness and pinpointing or pean Parliament next year.
blems from the EEC's finese the party has given itself tha capsto the Common Agricultural by to break the Christian Social ed to meet with the Ten's approximent monopoly in Bavaria.

The product of so much had there are two possible reason for the Boun was dismissed by other to which was approved at the CDU of the European Community and congress in Cologne.

handlwork of accounts clerk. The party is firing a warning shot foreign Minister Genscher to at keeping the CSU under controlly succeeded in persusding the controlly succeeded in persusding the really does intend setting up a list the controller and the controller and the controller and confident the controller and controller and confident the controller and confident the controller and deliberations and clashes in really does intend setting up a list tional candidates and its own Ba-

Even so, France's teme and branch.

Clauda Cheysson had no hear landy regard a possible march by the let the cat out of the but linto the Free State of Bavaria as a "Nothing will be decided in the land losef Strauss and his team in

will all be shelved." Fanz Josef Strauss and his team in After this meagre oulcome which, for their part, seek to appease beurg it does indeed look a mining out that all the CDU is Stuttgart may be a flasco, which is is thinking about what the CSU mans continuing to hold the fied thinking about in 1976 in Bonn can only about what with

Bonn can only absolve heath.

sponsibility, it would seem, a Kohl really wants such a move, the the go-ahead without blading I will "bow to the decision from tions for u financial shot in heave" and bid it a "hearty welcome". bulance the EEC budgel.

It is a tall order to expect Greens seek a bail the Common Market on further DM4bii, but the ether poll on the

While appreciating the sent missiles issue many is expected to make foot sake they claim that both point the Greens in Bonn have Introduced economically Bonn comes out a draft bill in the Bundestag with

Germany undeniably does to be conducted on the question of reign trade with other Common and new medium range unissiles countries, thereby beistering framun soil. is not to be confused with a rele-

berg is now expected to the Europe Gerearo good reasons for net allow-munity kitty in Brussels. not been the best. Benn would be less relucted

out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best.

Out the cush if it felt the ellipse of the best in overer, a consultative public opinion of the best in the best in out the best in the best in out the best in out the best in out the best in the best in out the best in higher surpluses, which indicate that the majority

Bonn would dearly like to the German population are against cious circle, but as hest to the soning new missles, already serve summit faces energetic epposition purpose.

Parliament were to disregard the Helmut J. Bis Jonly result of a public opinion point translation for the kind planned by the Greens, the

may begin to treat the opinion as if it ware in reality a referendum. The German Tribuland what about possible opinien Publisher Fredrich Remecks Educated Sam Introducing the death penalty, Hear Educated Anti-ory Englished Welfare benefits or expell-usorges Prome Burnett - Description Foreigners from Germanu?

ntist for a nation and which are

tho can prevent the crafty wording

Freerich Remocks Verlag Groot 23 School Toho is to decido which problems are

All articles which the Centual Tracks in the pulling the will of the electorate?

Published in cooperation and the search of the only are there a great number of the large and the published in cooperation and the search search of the published and the published of the published

### CDU brings its sights to bear on CSU's Bavaria

Howaver, the whole problem is by no on a nationwide basis would have to be meana aa minor as some would have us believe.

> tf nothing else, it has caused considerable confusion within the CSU and sectiona of tha CDU, an assertion which is confirmed by the constant riding-around on the isaue by CSU politicians.

The CSU'a general secretary, Wiesheu, for example, urgently damanda an "interpretation" of the "mysterious" dacisions taken in Cologne.

Msny top CSU politiclana reproach their collesgues in the CDU for not abiding by the agreement reached following the decialon taken in Kreuth in 1976 to opt out of the joint CDU-CSU parliamentary group. This agreement obligea both parties to consult one another if steps are planned to change the existing politicial landscape.

The Cologne coup was not coordinatcd with the Bavansn sistar-party. It even surprised many CDU delegates. Indeed, no-one is gulte aure what its real intention is.

The explanation by the head of the CDU that the alterations only means that the CDU now has an Instrument which other parties have had for a long time, does seem rather naivc.

If the CDU were to take decisions which have no real meaning and no real intention this really would be a sign of the shortcomings of the most important party in government.

This therefore leaves us with two feusible explanations for the Cologne dacision. Either Kohl's party wishea to fire n warning shot across the CSU's bow, or it really does intend setting up a nutional list of condidates and even its uwn Buyurian section.

In both cuses the amendment to the statutes would only then serve its purpose If the CDU makes its presence felt. It is u well-known fact that keeping

the big stick in the cupbourd is not the best disciplinary means. However, attempts to set up the CDU

discussed in detail with the party office In Munich to avoid the risk of open battle with tha CSU.

Up to now, the party strategists from Cologne have remained silent. Perhaps the initiaters of the amendment are frightened of their own courage.

The CSU at any rate has publicly demonstrated that it regards the decision taken in Cologne as a suggestion for

Many CDU politicians will realise that a acparate CDU in Bavaria is likely to cause more damage to the conservative alliance than anything else. In the medium-term, in fact, it may even endanger the ability to govern in Bonn.

Talk by Strauss of setting up a "fourth party", which would now be the "fifth party" following the election successes by the Greens, was meaningful as long as the conservative parties were in the Opposition At the time, Strauss believed that as long as the FDP remained in coalition with the SPD, the only way to shift governing majoritles would be to create a new and acparate party-political force in Germany.

Two conservative parties, catering for the right-wing and left-wing conservative voters, and then bringing in the electoral harvest together on a national basis, this seemed at the time an interesting proposition.

But what have the CDU and CSU to gain by changing the party tandscape now that they are in power in Bonn?

The CSU would, of course, like to see the FDP made superfluous, and gain an ubsolute majority with the CDU on its own. Yet the price to be paid for upsetting the curt is too high, namely unity, nn essential factor in maintaining power

lu the end, the emergence of the CDU and CSU as two separate "nationni" parties would lead to greater competition in general and would have an adverse effect on the day-lo-day uclivi-

### The debate on deployment gets new angle

il parties in the Bundestag agreed Aduring a special security dabate that do not want' to see more missies stationed in Germany.

But there are deep differences of oplnion on which are tha best means of reducing the threat pesed to Europe by the missiles.

The Bonn coalition parties believe that the USA will do its utmost to negotlata"Ill Geneva on the basis of the 'NATO double decision and will only then deploy if negotiations break down completely."

The SPD on the other hand has its doubts as to whether the USA is not airendy undormining this double-decision by encouraging the stationing of new missiles while negotiations are still tak-

SPD defence oxpert Egon Bahrigathered a great deal of evidence for this in the ferm of statements by military officials and politicians at various levels.

In his opinion, these statements go to show that at least in US military circles no-one believes that the talks in Geneva will lead to success.

He did admittedly concedo that Soviet armament musl be countered in

The further course of the Bundestag debate drowned the sgreement on this vital point.

The possibility of success in Geneva remains open right up until the final round of talks in September. All hopes now centre on some kind of agreement

Despite the considerable differences of opinion in the Bundestag, there is no reason to believe that the Soviet Union could draw the conclusion from the seourity debate that the West is not able or determined to take the appropriate steps if and when the time comes.

The decision to rearm if talks in Geneva fuil haa long since been taken."

No one can be surprised by the fact that the German government is strictly allcking to the schedule, although this should not be misinterpreted.

On tile contrary, il should help ease the political situation at home. Raif Lehmann

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 16 June (983)

### Now the wait to see what Geneva brings

Nato made It clear in Paris that the Nato officials in Paris categorically stationing of Pershing 2s in Germany and Cruise missiles in Britain and Italy denied that any mention of this medium-range missiles package hud would go shead at the end of the year

been a missed opportunity.

He did se en two successive days during the Nato conference, first on TV,

It was a striking remark to make because M. Mitterrand otherwise taken an

A French initiative in this connection would be in keeping with his evident efforts to mediate between the Americana and the Europeans on security and eco-

nist coalition partners.

proposals, although no-one can say what line Moscow may take.

Prior to the Nato communique, or the Purla signal, as Herr Genscher wus pleased to call it, the Soviet Union inight have been uble to use the walkin-the-woods proposals to drive u

Regard for a possible compromise at the medium-range missile talks did not assume crucial importance in Paris. There can be no mistaking a rapprochement between the two sides in other re-

Paris, the venue, doubtless played u part, with France stressing its solidarity with Nato more clearly than ever after a stendy improvement in ties with the

France was also able to make greater play than ever with its independence the lines of Nato as a whole.

President Reagan's America is prepared to stomach from France home trutha it might not otherwise be prepared to take from anyone except perhaps Britain,

Huns Octlach

onal law experts would have to dewhether such a public opinion polt iplies with the Basic Law. (blettgafter Zeilung, 9 June 1983)

I tion and even open conflict in the He has been throwing a spanner in Bonn cealition. the works in Bonn ever since, or at least An uninvolved observer might think that the coalition between the CDU-CSU and the FDP is gradually disinte-

Coalition still needs to do

a bit of smoothing out

grating after eight months. 11 34 2001 111 On vital economic, financial and security questions, the coalition appear to be basics lly intact.

here are a increasing reports of fric-

The stumbling blocks in a smaller number of policy fields, which are not unimportant: demonstration law. Deutschlandpolitik, and policies towards the Middle East and Africa.

· The fact that the CDU/CSU and the FDP are not exactly the best of friends after 13 years of rivalry is hardly surprising. However, the price is now being paid for the rather hasty coalition agreement

between Kohl and Genachar. A more detailed atep-by-stap arrangement would have been better.

For during this agreement the head of the CSU, Franz Josef Strauss, dld not

get a personal look-in when it came to forming the cabinet.

getting his henchmen to do so. Too many Liberala think there is more to be gained from boosting their own image by dissociating themselves from Strauss than by committing them-

But the coalition problems still only represent a scratch on the general appearance of all three government part-

selves wholeheartedly to the coallion

However, if Strauss keeps on giving vent to his personal and political feelings of resentment, If the Free Democruts continue to react in such an undisciplined way, and if Kohl and Genscher fail to get all this under control, the strength of the government alliance between Conservatives and Liberala will be supped. This would cripple their ability to uct. Jürgen Lorenz (Kleier Nachrichten, 9 June 1983)

### Economic summit meetings reveal gulf between aims and reality

However, this may once again be o

case of the power of tha real world

At least the meeting's motto of imple-

menting "parallel processes" on an lu-

ternational basis seems to be a more cn-

couraging remedy to the world's current

The oconomic upswing in Industria-

llsed countries, therefore, is to be ac-

companied by Increased support for

In the face of 32 million unemployed

in industrialised countries and depleted

government coffera, this is cosler said

than dona, After all, everybody's still

The longer the world hus to wuit for

tha improvement of the economic situa-

tion, the more grounds there are for

feering that a cardinal error of econo-

own economic problems onto other

This is one of the central problems in

For some time now, the uniting of

Europe has been making no progress,

or at best moving along at o snall's

mic policy will re-emerge: pussing one's The Bank for Internotional Settle-

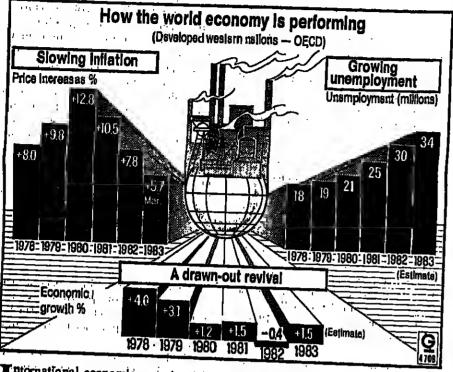
for recovery.

countries of the Third World.

waiting for the upswing.

the European Community.

triumphing over gaodwill.



International economic summit meet-Ings do not trigger off the kind of jubilant public response they once did.

The regular international get-togethers of the beads of government are more often than ndt occompanied by disillusionment and limited expectutions. The staggering heights of summit success have given way to the doldrums of international economic crisis.

As shown by the aummit in Williams. burg, it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain generally acceptable solutions to solving the economic growth and labour market problems facing the world economy.

The inability to reoch agreement on intarest ratea uli too cleurly revaals the discrepancy between high-flying summit goals and international economic

The international trada conference of Catt in Belgrade may suffer the same fote. Up until the end of June, over 150 countries will be doing their beat to defuse the North-South conflict.

It is hoped to turn the conference into the "summit of compromise". A praiseworthy intantian.

paca. Tha many top-level meetings cun do nothing to alter this fact.

If the various communiqués are compared with reolity, it will soon ha discuvared that despite the proclumutions of harmony tha rift between economic realitles und economic policies is widen-

As the President of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, put it recently, the governments of the 10 membar stutes are doggedly fighting against the crials. Up to now, however, it's o case of one for one rather then one for all and tha success of auch individual efforts anves o great deal to be desired.

Most of the problems focing the European Community are indeed marked by an international dimension.

Interdependencies and the mutual embedment in the international economia system almost challenge countries to changa their solltory ways ond tuke advantage of the benafits solidarity can

The fact is, economic nationalism is tha wrong recipe. This applies to the Atlontic Allianca as well us the North-South relationship.

It is particularly distressing that such u strong olllonce as the EEC is not able to ovarcoma notional cgoisms. This is underlined most clearly by the

permanent conflict over contributions to the Community budget. Once ogain Thorn hits the nall on the

haud: "The real costs of a Europeum Community which remains bogged down in the quagmire of national inte-

ments usually mukes extremely can-

tious diagnoses of the economic situu-

tion. It rarely makes concrete proposals

rests are the following: large and technalegical between entire and technalegical between the common that gradual desirated as among the toughest in sution and the gradual desirated as among the toughest in the Community's order. Act has been amanded four times.

Not only ure the necessite with the varied attempts to unduring in ogricultural—but the principles of fair compedicionment of the strategy.

common crisis strategy. hough there have been plenty of The French, for example stilens upholding these principles growth policy differently be tecent years, the real world and there is a general part bit different.

whys when it comes to have fixing, co-operation between uncompleyment.

anies in all possible fields and riste just some of the efforts to The internutionalisation of policy-making needs a sale age restrict fairnass in compatisubstructure, this is true (m)

uccepted). However, the har spite the amendments, it la doubt-of ceonomic palicies is justiff the legislation is yet efficient

concentration of power has takan nolicies in splendid isolation s section of the economy where

The EEC summit in State 1900; the distribution sector.

pave the wuy for u really interest the sesson for the enemics where is no more rooms competition often focussed on subsidies and protectionistic apply side, that is the producers, a (Der Tagesspirk interestion of power has been act up ration of power has been set up demand side.

inniesa the authorities clamp Church congress the high-flying anti-monopolist

the memant, the German Federal Continued from people effice is dealing with two major One is the Metro group of comthe world, he underlined "he ses' desire to increase its 25 per cent of un oversimplified, super of Kaufhof AG; the other is the over-technicised sense of her between the two purchasing sense of reuson which is non biggs, Selex/A & O and Tania.

us it luck humanity." both cases, a joint turnover figure

Many young people at cont DMI8bn is involved.

bridge this gup via their belief all decision on the Metro/Kaufhof dividing lines between religional fall decision on the Metro/Kaufhof dividing lines between religional fall through it is expected to reject it. faith and commitment.

The most recent amendment in 1980 did Improve the situation somewhat, on company mergers.

Bitte machen Sie mir ein Angebot für "Die Große Kombination" I am interested in real estate/

annonce immeubles/Capitaux.

Alemania un anundo sobre Inmobiliarias/Inversiones de capital. Sirvase remitirme información detallada sobre «la Gran Combinación»

Desejo publicar um anúndo imobiliário/de capital na Alemanha. Solicito uma oferta para «A Grande Combinação».

Desidero pubblicare in Germania una

and the second of the second of the

**BUSINESS** 

### Monopolies: never-ending fight of the cartel office

merger between the two purchasing groups. And yet the resulting concentration of purchasing volume would be subject to the bait on cartelisation.

This is the crux of the problem. The amaigsmation of demand factors of thia scale runs the risk of enabling such demand groups to blackmail suppliers into granting them favourable supply terms. This would annual the criterion of performance oriented competition.

Here, we are not just talking about discount. There are more favourable targets for such demands.

Many companies, for example, demand "entrance money" from the producer before ho is allowed to supply his goods in the first place. in addition, special services are often asked for such as, storage rents, money for special evants, return of "slow-selling" material; to mention just a few.

All this generally results from one single fact, namely the dominant market position of a trading enterprise with regard to its suppliers.

Both the cartel authorities at federal and State level are thus faced with the problem of how to prevent this concentration. They ore also having trouble stopping forms of co-operation above and beyond the more visible merging

> Axel Springer Verlag AG \
> DIE WELT
> WELT am SONNTAG Anzelgenabtellung Postfach 30 58 30 D 2000 Hamburg

Ich möchte in Deutschland eine Immebilien-/ Kapitalien-Anzeige veröffentlichen.

investment advertising in Germany. Please make me a quatation for "The Great Combination".

Je voudrais publier en Allemagne une Faites mol une proposition pour la «Grande Combinalson»

Estoy interesado en publicar en

inserzione nel settore Immobili/Capitali. Gradirei ricevere un'offerta della «Grande Combinazione»

manufaction of the Constitution that will a Mass that placement is provided from well in a real and the last part and the last the last

Merger control now covers, for examnie, the acquisition of a medium-sized enterprises with an annual turnover of over DM4m (link-up morger), if this is expected to lead or strongthen a market

dominant position. The oriteria laid down in the law for ussessing what a market dominant position actually is have also helped when weighing up the pros and cons of major mergers in the trading sector.

Things start getting tricky when the market power on the demand side is not established via direct morgers but quite simply by co-operation. After all, mutual interests can be pooled without in-

voiving capital shares. in such cases, the section of the law which stipulates that concentration covors everything which enables a particular firm to directly or indirectly exert a lominant influence on another firm ould help out.

However, it is still uncertain whether, for example, joint purchasing by Metro/Kaushof can be interpreted as concentration within the meaning of the

Of all the problems in cartel law, con-centration of power on the demand aldo in the biggest one.

For not only daes such power mean that the suppliers can be thumb-screwed into favourable deals, but also that displacement competition will continue ut the trading stage. In the end, the consumers themselves will have to foot the bill for this dovelopment.

Mammoth mergers à la Selox/Tania represent a perversion of the originally helpful idea behind such amalgamations, which were intended to give the smaller dealers a chance to make up iost ground against the purchasing benefits of department stores, chain stores and consumer markets.

If already large companies now merge to form glants, this will be the end of such well-meaning intentions.

The emergency brake to slow down such developments could be a decartelisation section in the legislation. However, legal experts still have their misgivingss about this.

Holmut Major-Mannhart (Suddoutsche Zellung, 11 June 1983)

The cartel office has always found it difficult to prove market-dominating enterprises guilty of lliegally fixing

One of the most spectacular cases was the Valium case, in which the authority triad to force Hoffmann-La Roche to reduce its prices. The final declsion was in favour of the company. Recent court decisions confirm just

markat prices,

how difficult it is to prevent abusive price-fixing practices, Officially, a market-dominating com-

pany is not allowed to demand prices which are too high or too low. in the former case, the position of

power in the market is used to gain additional profits; in the latter, it is to eliminate competition.

Finding the right price requires a feel for market realities.

It is all the more surprising that tha curtel judges of Berlin's Supreme Court ure in fact making more and mora decisions in favour of the conaumer.

As un example of how things can happen: the cartel office wanted action token against high-priced petrol at motorway stations.

But the court ruling was: the consumer knows the cost is higher. He can elect to tank up elsewhere.

To put it rather exaggeratedly, the consumer's idleness and stupidity are not, from the point of view of cartel law, worth protecting.

The Senate of the cartel office also decided that selling under cost price is not necessarily an abusive practice. This too, is a decision the clever consumer

So what is there left to do for those

es?
Those who mock this institution say that it is basically unsultable for a msr-ket economy which works. For as long as competition reigns, market power cannot be misused to fix prices in the

way many fear.

There is a lot of truth in this statement, in the case of petrol, for example, the independent petrol stations again and again managed via their price strategy to deliver a blow against the oil companies, despite the latters' marketdominating position,

The cartel office has not been able to

### Price fixing difficult to prove

find one single case of abusive price practices, although this may have less to do with the facts of the situation than with the ability to find the evidence.

On the other hand, the repeated involvement of the office, its untiring probing, its questioning of which is the "right" price ejc. have undoubtedly contributed towards making sure that competition works.

Although this was not tho way such price monitoring was intended in the corresponding law, it's a good thing if (legal) theory is thus supplemented and enriched by practical experience.

The efforts by the authority to slow down the growing concentration within the economy would appear to be more Important that such price control.

This field is perhaps even more complex than of checking on abusive price

For here, the efforts by the official guarantora of competitive principles clash with the company-policy objecti-ves of many enterprises to increase their market power.

However, theory is not always right here. Up to now, there has been no market segment in which a market-dominating enterprise has been able to dictate the prices.

In cases where this seemed possible in terms of financial power it was prevented by substitution competitios For example, 90 per cent of the mar-

garine market ia in firm hands - however, the price is to a large extent determined in Brussels through their price increases for butter.

Nevertheless, despite the many difficuities in individual cases, the cartel office should maintain its admonishing and warning, questioning and criticising function. ...

The mere existence of Prof. Kartes and his team may discourage many of the major companies from being too cheeky.

(Der Tageseplegel, 5 June (981)

### The short-term and hectic swings of the balance-of-paymenta needle should not be overrated, particularly if the figores have been greatly distorted by spectacular monetary movements in

commendable, the impressive heights reached just before the end of 1982 really are a thing of the pasi. The continuing decline in export or-

ders also stiggest that the trade surplua The weak state of the long-term balance on capital account also givas

cause for concern. This balance above all covers investments, traosactions in securities and bank lendings which, as simultaneous selling of bonds. opposed to the monetary fransactions dealt with by the short-term balance on

capital account, do not have o markedly

to pour into Germany after the "change" of government and government

stock-exchanga Wunder, oppear not to hove been so massive after all. At any rate, they have been balanced by the

and capital balances continue, this

would lead to a dwindling of the Bundesbank's currency reserves, particular-

would then increasingly come under pressure to increuse the prime interest rate, despite all recent statements to the contrary. This would be the only way tu bridge the interest-rate gup to the dollar

weakening of the D-mark, If this moyo is made, however, hopes of an economie upswing can be buried onco and fur

It is all the more surprising, therefore, that it has revived a modified version of the locomotive theory meny had long

an unexpected quarter

u single country trigger eff the detonution with heavy credit und thus in the end drag thes ternational economy out af is it hopes that economic ments enable the most healthy wester inles to re-establish economic und do the job together.

Hawever, Instead of dema

since furgutten.

leuds up a blind alley.

as it lack lumanity."

Tho bank hopes that bringing locomotive theory again will the vital spark needed to sur

. It realises at the same time i sins of the past cannot be me in credit financing in general, choice of investments to be fine

The problems both home and governments guve little though ther the objects were product licial or whether they wand be ture budgets with resultant com

Although this analysis may know Firma: there are duubis as to its effect may Firm: in day-to-day policies. Politicians often only refer nable criteria when the most

tup is turned off. And as soon as the money the ing again, the good intention pear. The voters sometimes non-productive more highly. (Sintigarter Zeitung

Balance of payments figures the wako of currency rovaluations. Novertheless, even if the immense gap of DMIIbn in April must be viewed as the exception rather than the rule, the Federal Republic's most important speculativo character. ceonomio daja do reflect an ominous deterioration. And all this despite the fact that Although the export surplus is still many exparts axpected foreign capital

> policy in Bonn. This has not heppened up to now. Even the massive purchase of shares by foraign investors; which are regarded as motivating forces for the new German

If this nagative trend for the trude

# show an ominous trend

Garmany's top monetary "officials"

area, which is soaking up the mass of Such a move would holp prevent a

> (Namberger Nachrichten, tt June 1983)

# Locomotive theory revived from Remeter at Spedire at WELT SONYTAG

### The day the workers rebelled in the workers' Garden of Eden

Brickluyers und building workers on sites olong Stalin-Allee in East Berlin triggered the uprising of East Germun workers against what was claimed to be the first workers' und peasunts' state on German soil.

They downed tools on 16 June 1953 in protest ngainst a 10-per-cent increase in work norms. Then they marched to the House of Ministries in Leipziger Strasse to dearand a reduction in their workload.

There they elamoured to see either the Party leader, Walter Ulbricht, or tho Prime Minister, Otto Grotewold.

Both preferred discretion to valour und sent out Fritz Selbmann, the Mining Minister, to deul with the demons-

Suddenly political slogans were heard: ealls for the resignation of the government and free elections. In less than 24 hoors u wave of protest swept the entire country.

### Social unrest

The 17 Jone 1953 popular uprising was the culmination of social unrest that had been accumulating for years in the GDR

"In 1952 the average monthly enrnitigs were a mere DM30g, but that was it princely amount in comparison with disability pensions that could be as low as DM65 a though.

The consumer goods industry was relegated to a buck-seat role while steel and chemicals were given priority. Fut, meet und sugnr were still rationed and many poor-quality consumer goods were too expensive for the ordinary working population.

Political justice wus intensified to itelp estublish socialism, with the result that political persecution forced more and more people to head west as refu-

By the cad of 1952 refugees were leaving the GDR at a rate of between 15,000 and 23,000 a month.

This crisis of the state was followed. on the death of Stalin, by a crisis in the Party, which had pursued at unswervingly Stalinist course.

The personality cult was maintoined in the GDR long after the wind had changed in the Soviet Union and the stroggle for auccession was in full

Walter Ulbricht even Intensified the Stulinist policy line by having the Council of Ministers issues a decree disqualifying members of certain professions from being given ration cards.

They included practisiog lawyers, retail traders, tax accountants and owners. The prices of meat, sausages, bakery products and jam were increas-

Increasing pressure was exerted on tho Protestunt Church. Pupils and students who belonged to the Church youth organisation were sent down from school or university.

In April 1953 the Church youth organisation was banned. In the first six months of 1953 the number of refugees who headed west totalled 426,000.

The straw that broke the camei's back was the decision by the Party central



committee on 14 May to introduce an across-the-board 10-per-cent increase in work norms.

This decision was reached after uppeals for workers to agree voluntarily to ligher norms had gone unheard. In April and May there were strikes at the Zeiss works in Jena and the Wilhelm Pieck copper combine.

Yet despite strikes in these and many other factories Party members resolved ut a conference of activiats to enlist the support of their brigades for a 15 percent increase in norma.

The increasingly volatile and entical nature of public opinion in the GDR had prompted the Soviet Control Commission to sound out opinion in the winter of 1952.

Its findings were not relayed to the Party, which made a point of circulating only jubilant reporta.

The result was catastrophie. People showed no interest in the Party's work. The workers took a hostile view of decrees imposed from above.

On instructions from Moscow the Party politbareau proclaimed a new course on 9 June 1953 und udmitted that the Party and the government had muke mistakes.

Ration eards were reissued to everyone. Price increases were repealed. The expropriation of refugee property was to be waived for refugees who chose to

Court sentences were to he reviewed and cases of undue hurshness rectified. Stute and Church were to be reconciled.

This change of course demonstrated the helpless uncertainty of a Party and Party officials who despite the commu-

nist credo that the Party was always right now had to admit that mistakes had been mude.

The most aerious mistnka was their decision not to write the increase in norma, which was felt to have been absolutely right.

As the workers saw it, however, the nuw course had only benefited the "enpitalists," wherens their hounses for overfulfilment of the norm had been

The purty lendership did not make up its mind to go back on this decision until the eve of the uprising, but by then it was too late to stem the tide.

In the evening on 16 Jane a delegation of Stalin-Allee building workers called of the RIAS radio station in West Berlin to nsk for their demands to be

What they wanted was wages paid on the busis of the old norms, cuts in the cost of living, I'reo und secret elections and freedom from punishment for the

That evening workers in East Herlin discussed the iden of holding a general strike the next day. In the early hours of 17 June tens of thinusonds of workers marched round various baroughs of West Berlin and from the Hrandenburg Gate to Murx-Engels-Platz in East Her-

Their resentment could no longer be held in cheek. The uprising began to tuke shape us the first acts of violence

At 11 n.m. the crowds roared approval as the Red Flag was lowered from the Itrandenburg Gate and turn to

In East Berlin workers ransacked Purty offices and set newspaper klosks nn tire. The first Soviet tanks began to roll through the city streets.

The Russians sent reinforcements in and declured a state of emergency at I

### Idea of German reunification has not been discarded

recent opinion poll claims that A only one West German in four sill believes reunification will one duy take place. If this finding is accurate, there would still be no cause for despondency and faint-heartedness,

Maybe it was because of the totul collapse of the Relch in 1945 thut West Germans over the past decades of reconstruction and recovery set aside ideas of reunification in favour of the striving for property and prosperity.

But it would be an act of self-denial if Germans in the Federal Republic were to abandon hope in view of the Iron curtain between the ideological blocs and the slow pace of history.

Why should they give up the claim to reunification in peace and freedom merely because even in the medlum term there is no likelihood of an improvement in the overall situation in Central Europe?

Political prospects of reunification unquestionably don't look promising at present, but It is Illogical to infer from this fact that reunification is a totul write-off.

Germun Unily Day and replaced us it or 18 March, that of the 1848 revolution, imply in the final unalysis that the ion of Germany is final and irrevo-

The GDR may have made it as ditticult as possible to estublish and maintain ties with East Germons, but visits are still possible.

If the idea of national unity is kept alive in the family, at school and by the inedlu and others, the demand could assume political importance.

the GDR is a constant reminder of this unnatural division and a symbol of intra-German solidarity.

. Wolf Ullmann

p.m. Demonstrations went curlew was to be in force for CLIMATE pla ware prohibited.

At 9 p.m. the streets were Mystery of the vanishing strikes and demonstration. Mystery of the vanishing ull over the country,

The main strika centers trial areas such as Blacefel Merselburg, Leipzig, Maple und Cieni. Strikes were er Rastock and on the Balik

The oprising was crashed military assistance but a por ensued in the Party leading summer last year was long and hot in Thrential group in the politica Central and Western Europe. So, ed to oust Herr Ulbricht. January, were autumn and winter.

The Party regained intent formally so.
however, as it was able to decorologists refer to an anomaly power being backed by the for seven months lo succession tilry presence. weather is hotter than the average

By September 1953 the a period of decades in an area of even in a position to a many 1,000 square kilometres. increuses in work norms.

cluiming that the people by

the government's confidence

only regain it by working said

vernment to dissolve the po

vote itself another?"

"Would it not be essier &

there more to it than that? This What had happened was householders brenthed a sigh of reout to have been a countere ry uttempted putsch that bal hought no more about h. when they saw their heating bills under preparation at West the 1960s it would have been un-

This version is still the or matter. In those days the climate necuant of what went on in phes were headline news. allegedly imminent climate catnswen unusually hot months in a row

> and have been viewed as conclosive of that the increasing output of car-Literary class diexide was inexombly transformthe atmosphere in the northern sphere into a hothouse. fappointed pondits felt it was not

MORGEN

The oprising also trigge clash. Hertolt Brecht had a possible but virtually inevitable that the uprising and sent Walter further increase in the earbon dioxdeclaration of salidarity, but count in the atmosphable to stomach an appeal of climatic catastrophe. count in the atmosphere woold lead Our grandchildren, we were told,

Barthel, who was libraried in all probability live in conditite CiDR Writers' Associate that would make it possible to an appeal entitled "How to coconot palms in the plains of Am" under his nam-de-place form Germany.

"Are you as ashamed all these forecasts were based on a lop-

usked, "You are point to be ed interpretation of the first compu-very hard and believe retyre ed climate forecasting in the United ture if this disgrace is excelling The hothouse effect of the otmos-"Repairing houses that Latte was expected to be so Intensified

destroyed is casy. Resions 100-per-cent increase in the carbon that itas been destrayed is side count that temperatures would The average temperatore throughout lirecht penned u sarcuis

reply, I:ntitled "The Solution" year was expected to increase by ween two and three degrees centi-"After the 17 June uprising tury of the Writers" Association de, and by four to five degrees in the and sub polur zones. lets distributed on Staling fundamental shortcoming of these

forecasts was that the atmosphere expected to remnin dry and almosaic humidity, which is always pre-

the planet's orbit round the Sun.

usked, his fuce pale: "The socialist camp, led by A Yugoslav astronomer, Milatin Misent in either gas or liquid form, was not borne in mind. Professor Fritz Möller of Munich

University had drawn attention several years earlier to the following point: "Tha effects of an increase in carbon dioxide from 300 to 330 parts per mil-

carbon dioxide

lloa can be offact lo full without any change la temperature. "All that is needed is either a threeper-ceot change in the amount of water

vapour in the atmosphere or a one-perchanga in clood quantity. "So the theory that elimatic changes will be triggered by changes in the curbon dioxide count in the atmosphere is

extremely doubtful." He was referring to feedback effects that are extremely difficult to record.

If the atmosphere grows hotter, for instance, more water will evaporate and there will be more cloud. The cloud will provide greater cover from solur radintion and change the mdiation make-up of the atmosphere.

Feedback of this kind may heighten nn effect; it may also scale it down. In many cases scientists are not even sare how it works qualitatively, let alone quuntitutively.

Professor Christian Junge, the former head of the department of atmospheric chemistry at the Max Planck Chemistry Institute in Mainz, was certainly right when he wrote that:

"Munkind is in the process of condacting u major, unintentional geochemleal experiment, that of feeding back into the atmosphere in a short space of geological time the lossil fuels that have slowly necumulated over the past 500 million years, having taken shape vla photosynthesis from utmospherie curbon dioxide."

What huppens to all the carbon dioxide? That's what scientists are wondering too. Foreeasts have grown much more cautious now new computer nutdels have incorporated at least port of this feedbuck.

Comparison of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere and the actual increase has shown that only 35 per cent is still up there; the remaining 65 per cent is somewhere else.

Classical theory has it that roughly half this carbon dioxide is absorbed by the oceans and the blomass.

This is where an explanation attempted by Professor Hermann Flohn of Bonn University comes in. He outlined it in a paper read to the Gennan Meteurological Association In Offenbach.

Recent research shows that the ocean's carbon dioxida Intake capacity is not constant: it varies in accordance with surface water temperature.

Much more carbon dioxide seems to be absorbed when the extensive waters on either side of the equator grow col-

This occurs, Professor Flohn says, when cold water surges up from the ocean depths, sending billions of microorganiams, vegetable plankton, to the

The plankton bring about a dramatle increase in the ocean's capacity to abaorb carbon dloxlde.

As Professor Flohn pointed out in the 7/81 Issue of Physikalische Blätter, a scientific journal, this process is triggered by a hemispherical feedback when temperatures full in the polar regions.

When temperatures fall up north (or down south) the ice and snow lines advince, the temperature gap between the equator and the poinr regians widens, thermic circulation and wind speed increase and there is a grenter apsurge of deep-sea water at the equator.

The accompanying decline in numospheric water vapour and curbon dioxide count leads to a worldwide process of cooling down that is especially murked in the polar areas, thereby bringing the feedback process round full-circle.

The increase in equatorial wind speed makes its mark on the trude winds. Once they slow down the entire process swings into reverse.

The upsurge of ocenn water is reversed, with the result that surface water temperatures increase.

Professor Flolin'a findings Indicate that during cold spells the ocean abanries inhout one billing lonnes, nr roughly 20 per cent of the total current ontput of fassil curbon.

During hat periods it releases a correspunding uncount of carbon dioxide

Extremely complex processes are involved, and little is known about the enmplicated interuction between the ocean and the ntmosphere.

A fair number of experts nonetheless helieve that further research will not nnly find out what happens to the remaining curbon dioxide.

It will also make licadway, possibly cracial progress, townrd a solution of the problems of long-term weather fore-

> Heinz Panzram/di (Mannhelmer Morgen, 9 June (983)

### Lightning still strikes, but more leisurely

Eight peopla were killed by a single bolt of lightning in Austria when o raging thunderstonn sent them scurrying for cover under nn oak tree.

That was a bad idea. There is even a proverb in German that says Vor Eichen sollst Du weichen, or Steer clear

Trees of any kind ure tha wroug place In a thundarstorm.

There bas been a marked decline in the number of deaths from lightning ail over Europa in the past few decadea.

Summer thunder and lightning are more common in the mountains than by the sen. In the plains of northern Germany there are thanderstorms on 15 to 25 days a year, as ugains) 25 to 35 down

There are roughly 50 thunderstorms n year in Munich aa against a mere 15 or so in Kiel. Bayana has the highest nomber of lightning accidents in Germany: 24 last year.

Elsewhere the average number is four or less, except in Schleswig-Holstein, where even though there is least thunder and lightning 10 accidents were surprisingly reported in 1982.

But that, say accident sturisticians and research workers in Kiel, the state cupital, was sheer coincidence.

Over the past 30 years there has been striking decline in the number of lightning deaths in the Federal Republie af Germany.

th 1953 there were 44 lightning futalitles in the Federal Republic. In 1955 lifty-four people were struck by lightning and died us a result.

For the past 10 years the average number of lightning denths in Germuny has been eight. The declina is partly attributed to more people truvelling by car and fewer walking or cycling.

The metal sholl of the motor-car forms a Furadny's eage that conducts the lightning round its outer surfoce, thereby protecting the driver and past

Last year there were 42 accidents in which people were killed or injured. All occurred outside. Two thirds were in open country or under trees.

Lightning is no respecter of trees. It is just a likely to strike at a beech us it is at an ouk, even though another proverh counsels travellers to ahelter under u

Lightning strikes at tensiona of up to 100 million volts, with current running ut between 20,000 and 40,000 pinneres

Key to why there are ice ages in the main channel.

Yet despite the rumble or crush of the complete of the com thunder, the flash of lightning und these may lie out in space impressive figures, if u flash of lightning were harnessed it would only yield

inferred from the quantity of an oxygen ... That is roughly the amount of electriisotope found in the culcified skeletons. city a fumily of four uses in a fortnight or, put another way, a mere five-thousandth of the hourly output of a large coul-fired power station.

If you are caught in the open by it thunderstorm the best bet is to steer it wide berth of trees and make for a hollow in the ground.

Then go down on to your haanches and walt. Don't lie down and don't the West African coast by the research touch other people or animals. Keep a safe distance of several yards from metal of any kind.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, It June (98J)

# Kieler Nachrichten

Culls for 17 June to he scrapped as holiday by 23 May, the anniversary m Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution,

The 17 Juna 1953 popular uprising in

(Kieler Nathrichten, 15 June 1983) . .

### While Soviet machine gui cerman research findings seem to eheled round the streets of bear out longstanding assumptions ber, is said by an cycwiters and in the long term, by changes

Union, to which we too below the works the interests of the works turn of the century that such chancards the interests of the works turn of the century that such chancards the interests of the works turn of the century that such chancards the interests of the works turn of the century that such chancards turn of the century that such chancards turn of the century that such chances in the works to be a volation of the century that such chances in the works that weights heavily on the century that weights heavily on the century that account for soccessive ice when filled the streets today and warmer periods.

This hunch is supported by the finders of union the century that is supported by the finders of union the group coordinated the group; who form part of a indior that weights heavily on the continues to be a volation of the century that weights heavily on the continues to be a volation of union the century that weights heavily on the century that the century the past that weights heavily on the century that the century that weights heavily on the century that the centu

Guera In mathematical terms there is only a themische for slight possibility that this corre-

### spondence might be merely coinciden-If Milankovich's theory of an

(certainly those that depended on changes in our terrestrial orbit) could be enculuted well in advance. The seigntists are unalysing seahed sediment over the past three-and-a-hall million years in u bid to chart a delolled

history of the world's climate. Their findings will, they hope, be of use in drawing up new climatic models and in long-range weather forecasting.

Prevailing sea water temperatures are

of marine organisms. The oxygen 18 count is lower in

ustronomically-triggered ice age rhythm were confirmed, fature elimotle trends warm water and higher in cold, But the strata of sediment plugs drilled from The seebed for analysis are difficult as a rule to ollocate to any particular period ·In time.

This was less true of Cure No. 13519, tuken from the Sierra Leone ridge off 1 . May 16 vessel Meteor.

It is over 10 metres long, has undergone no displacement and in its lower-Continued on page 10



## Rickshaws for Taiwan or cattle for China, it's all air freight

The history of air freight is almost as and crating. Safety and low losses and old as that of aviation. Important items for special delivery have been airmailed round the world since the early years of the century.

Air freight is currently estimated to account for roughly three per cent of intemational goods traffic.

But this seemingly insignificant figture refers to the tonnege, not to the value of the goods carried, which is nearer 20 per cent of the tetel.....

: The main categories of goods sent by air include machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical products and electrical and electronic goods.

Just about everything has been flown, however, except for bulk cargoes.

Three years ago a complete hospital was flown from France to Zimbabwe. In India an airline has been known to take on rickshaws for Talwan, then 20 tive dolphins for customers in the Federal Republic of Germany.

German Cargo Services, a Lufthansa subsidiary that specialises in shipping animals, flew a killer whale from Frankfurt to Hong Kong in 1980. It recently flew 200 head of cattle to China.

Air freight is expensive but widely used by industry. It is swift end gets the goods to their destination in good

The extra expense can be offset to some extent by aavings in packaging wastage cut insurance costs.

So banks regularly eir freight securities, gold and diamonds.

In 1982 air freight flown out of the Federal Republic totalled 417,000 tonnes, an increase of 0.5 per cent. Incoming air freight was down 4.3 per cent to 358,000 tonnes.

This drop is said mainly to have been due to economic recession.

Internationally, air freight totals roughly 14 million tonnes a year, and much of the credit must be given to alreraft manufacturers.

Thirty years ago the holds of large propeller aircraft could hold only about 10 tonnes of crates and bags.

Three times as much will fit into the holds of a fully-laden present-day jumbo jet: space-ssvingly arranged and often containerised.

la response to airline demand the manufacturers (Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Airbus Industrie) have developed both jumbo cargo planes and combination passenger and cargo

They carry passengers in one section of the main deck and freight in another. These hybrids, with their cargoes of passengers and containers, are used by some carriers on routes that would be meconomic for passengers or freight

Air freight rates are as varied and in-

tricate as passenger fares are. The US open-skies policy has definitely led to

Companies that fly freight only and were banking on continued expansion have been hard-hit as a result.

Cargolux, Flying Tigera and others have hit hard times because their planes were equipped for freight only and served fewer routes then passenger eir-

In Germany and Europe it is usually cheaper to ship goods by road, rail or inland waterways than by air, possibly excepting perishable or fragilo cargoes.

On intercontinental routes, say to or from North America or Asia, air freight can be cheaper than sending goods by

This presupposes that every advantage is gained from the fierca competition between airlines. Rates in the same category often vary.

They are almost sure to vary from destination, to destination and to depend on the size of the cargo. The outcome includes some strange anomalies.

A typical result of the air freight jungle is that it can cost no more to send goods across the North Atlantic thun, say, from Germany to Spuin.

Ground transhipment facilities are a key factor in determining whether air freight is economic. Satisfactory arrangements are expensive.

Specialised systems are needed to onsure swift on- and off-loading of containers and pallets.

Many airports are in serious trouble because they have to handle passengers, luggage and bulky items at the same ter-

The 14,000-square-metre (3.5-ncre) Lufthansa cargo centre at Frankfurt um Main shows how such problems cun be It was opened lost your ufter 12 yeurs

whereas in the United States to

Conlinued from page 9

pole of the earth's magnetic field. change is known us the Brunhes-Ma-

section of the core showed it to be ebout 150,000 years old.

could be drawn up.

and it showed a surprising degree of correspondence between estronomical solar radiation and ocean temperatures at any given time.

The sediment elso revesled further details of cilmatic changes from icc

. Lime started to be dissolved out of the seabed sediment thousands of years before the ice age was at its coldest, presumably because deep-set Antarctic

of planning and construction THE ARTS

It is claimed to be the be most up-to-date air finish Fassbinder case: creativity ment facility in the world he world he

The headlong growth in has made it uneconomic to overs to collect or deliver and uir froight is often not flows unich film-maker Ruiner Werner its destinution.

Fassbinder, who dled lust year It is chesper to fly it to and 36 of cocaine poisoning, never freight centre and then former any secret of his tuste for norcoroad or rail to its destination.

This combination has considered the point clearly in his self-airlines to offer very low miss drayal in the 1978 film Deutschland routes.

This combination has considered the point clearly in his self-airlines to offer very low miss drayal in the 1978 film Deutschland routes. it may be worth the sendin listest issue of Deutsches Arzteblait, send uir freight by road io In medical journal, wonders whether or Beiglum and have it in is any link between drugs and

there. Air freight flown from tivity.

land cnn sometimes be that so sticle entitled Fassbinder the

From 500kg air cargo from cledes that there is none. DM6.50 por kilo. From Com a genius regardless whether he drugs or not. If he had not, he Lusthansa board chalmu it of course have lived to accom-Ruhnau stressed at the Present even more.

he gave to mark publication of Tretter works at a psychiatric cliline's annual occounts that the His aim in writing the article was to business still waiting to be the widespread tendency in cerarts sectors to claim that drug-tak-Exports might be declining is indispensable.

but they woro increasing in tack groups, for instance, tend to said. So freight rates were not harcotics are o must, and muny overriding consideration the desubscribe to the dangerous view drugs boost creativity.

Sending goods by air freit assbinder did too. Dr Tretter quotes tie up capital for us long as saying in 1980 that ha was conthem by seu did, und that was described Rimbaud's creative period was lieavily than cheaper rates by due to murihuunu.

Herr Ruhnau also make the his A to recherche du temps perdu growing division of labourise rough taking some drug or other, tionsi companies, which day read was also said to have been able ship parts fast from one fast take certs in discoveries while under other in different countries.

other in different countries.

All in uli, uir freighters to influence of drugs could well be u mistic view of the outlook.

Alt freight still had much believe one on the arts."

The first purt of his novel did nut

The fifth part of his novel did nut iots or individual items were seen Arthur Rimbaud, 1854-1891, freight as a matter of count. and at 37. But his poems were written Klaus We between 1870 und 1873.

1Koines Stadi-Aastige III Basshinder died ut 36 Dr. 7

Assbinder died ut 36. Dr Tretter is of

and drugs conundrum the opinion that by 1980, when he gave the interview just quoted, he was no longer capable of controlling his drug consumption.

"This mistakan opinion hod Istal consequences." he writes. Fassbinder was u case of polytoxicomania, u user of several drugs simultaneously, ....

He is said to have taken cocaine intensively from 1976. Some time earlier he had come into contact with hashiah und used uppers and downers to keep his feelings under control.

Alcohol and nicotine had been important drugs for Fassbinder since

Dr. Tretter does not rule out the possibility of having good ideas undar the influence of drugs, "but it has dreadful consequences; for days afterwards the chemistry of the brain is in total disarrav. the class of the same of

He is strongly opposed to what he calls tha glorification of the effect of drug-taking that is even encountered in scientific literature.

"On the ona hand the drug-related tragady of the usually short lives of creative people who have taken drugs, at least for a while, is stressed.

"On the other, work by say, Freud that is reputed to have been done in connection with drug-taking is usually simply described as impressive, with no further critical consideration.

"There is seldom any comparison made between the innovational value of such work and the quality of work done in periods of slight or zero drug con-

"In this wuy it is easy to guin the impression that hurd drugs hold the key to a shorter but more intensive creative

Dr Tretter proves his point in u chronology of Fassbinder's crentivity. In 17 yours Fassbinder mude 40 films and also wrote, producted, ucted und workcd as a stage director.



There were, Dr Tretter writes, four periods in Fassbinder's life when he went through a particularly creative phase.

The first, he argues, began in 1969 when Fassbinder hit the headlines with his melodrama about the life of a migrant worker. Katzelmacher.

It won him a TV award and the Federol film award in gold for the screenplay and his work as director and producer of the film.

During this first burst of creativity Fassbinder is said to have acted seven parts, directed six plays, made seven films and written two radio plays and a

Dr Tretter lists 23 creative activities, a total he never again reached in such o short period. He was 23 and probably at his creative peak

The second period is said to have been in 1972 and 1973 and to have comprised nine films and three plays. It was urguably the time at which his creativity as a film-makar was at its peak.

They included Angst esson Seele auf (Feur 'Eats the Soul), promiered in March 1974, the tale of a love affair between an ageing German charlady and a migrunt worker from Morocco. His film version of Theodor Fonta-

ne's novel : Effi Briest was also a major auccess. The third period, from 1975 to 1976,

Included seven very distinctive films, auch as Satansbraten, but none of them were very successful.

In 1977 Fassbinder's oreative fortunes were at a low ebb. He made only three films and at one stage planned to move to Hollywood.

The fourth and final phase lasted until his death on 10 June 1982. It included his 13-part serialised TV version of Alfred Döblin's 1920s novel Berlin Alexanderplatz and his box-office succeas Lili Marleen.

It also included films such as Deutschland im Horbst and his final film, Qu*erelle.* 

"This final creative period," Dr Tretter writes, fincluded increasing uniformity of films in form and content... Several critics took a dim view of the aesthetics of his last films, so he cannot be said to have reached a pinnacle in lils career as a film-maker during this final stage."

A further point Dr Tretter feels worth mentioning is that the team he worked with for so many years grew increasihgly copside, with the result that Pass-

Conlinued on page 12

dingly. Structural phenomena go unno-

The evolution of basic rights or the truda unions, the role of the Catholic and Protestant churches, womeo's lib or changes in leisure pursuits go unmentioned.

There is naturally not enough time to ldea of what are claimed to be the 40 highlights of the century.

A few shorts are all the attention that is paid to Revolution in Germany, Leon Trotsky and John McCloy, to name but three.

As there is no inclination to engage in unalysis the audience learn nothing ubout why Hitler cama to power or why, for Instance, the United States fought in Vietnam.

There is not even a gleaning to be gained from the DMf01 catalogue, which is a poor accompaniment to the whirl of images.

cording to Harenberg, is "to make history tangible for people who want to know why what happened huppened und what we can learn from it." "All the audience gets is a few calcu-

lated sensations Three screens featuring different pic-

tures and soundtracks illustrate the various topics, but the effect is not to provide an informative and illuminating contrast as occasionally Intended.

One's eyes constantly wander from one screen to another in a bid to miss hothing worthwhile.

Oh the left there is the Tear and Tsarina, on the right Lenin in exile and in the middle the suffering soldiers in the field. The contract "

ill is literally a sight for sore eyes and a strain not only on the neck muscles but also on powers of concentration.

The speciacular can certainly not be termed serious, instead of an allegedly competent review of the century wa ure Despite these drawbacks the alm, ac- fed merely fine words:

If the organisers are to be believed wh should be constantly amazed by what is billed es the event of the century, a unique sound and screen documentation and in every respect e sensa-

Monumenta 83, which threatens to feature further reviews of history in the years to come, somewhat typically claims to have the largest poster in the world.

It is surely surprising that the chronicla of the 20th century should be on offer with 17 years of the century still to

The idea was based on a book of the same title, and the organisers evidently wanted to market their version as soon as possible, come what might in the remaining years of the century.

To give, the audience at least some sensation of what the future may hold in store, the final scene, backed up by laser mys and disco fog, features a time

What the tunnel then reveals is less informative than the message screened in gigantic letters just beforehand.

"You", they proclaim, "are the 20th century." Monumenta 83 certainly isn't. en en de de la en Martin Öhlen

! W. (Frankfurter Neue Presse; 9 June 1983)



### Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in sec-al-a-glance table; in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

These figures compiled ever the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and fer scientific research Basic facts end figures for every country in the werld ferm a preface to the

tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on elimste, population, trade and transport. The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available: North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80: Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24,80

Look it up in Brockhaus F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

most section testifies to u change in In the palacomagnetic time scale this

tuynma event and is felt to huve occurred about 730,000 years ago. Radiometric dating of the uppermost

Despite these fairly definite dates the intermediate sections of the core could not be evenly divided and dated accor-

Seabed sediment had accumulated evenly over the past 750,000 years or so but part of the lime from the original sediment had been dissolved out during

So its original quantity had to be reussessed before a reliable time scale

Only then was a comparison possible,

uges to warmer spells and vice-versa.

ther forecasting, but they caned

No-one knows yet which to

put to any real use.

periods on dry land.

This it was uble to do bear onumenta 83, a DM7.5m, two-thern waters were circady clair hour spectuculur screened at the luyer of ice that prevented in Hillenhalle in Dortmund begins mishment of reserves of deep-se associate with New Year's Eve.

There was thus nothing to hampagne corks fly, churchbells tide of Antarctic waters flowing and rockets streak into the night Course-grained desert dut in the year 1900 is celebrated on Sahara continued to be bloom the king-sized screens simultaneously. Atlantic for long after the peak in the two hours that follow are desage.

sa chronicle of historical events. ocumentary footage is not from all the world. It is mainly German.

No-one knows yet which the hinerica and Russia are occasionally ages and warmer periods come thioned, but China is not. The story the Third Reich is missing. the ans fare little better. Music is condusolely by Elvis. Presiey and the ties. Films are reduced to Charlie aplin and Manlyn Monroe. There is no way in which of ice ages can yet be accurately

detailed deep-see data cannot ha to forecast continental climate. The graphic arts are ces, especially glacier movement to specially glacier movement to the graphic arts are continentally glacier movement to the graphic arts are continentally glacier movement to the graphic arts are continentally glacier movement to the Dortschaft of special arts are guide, has by obsolid keep acceptions busy to the graphic arts are given to the Dortschaft of special arts are continentally glacier movement to the graphic arts are continentally glacier movement to the graphic arts are continentally glacier movement to the Dortschaft of the Dortschaf

### Showing the 20th Century as it really wasn't

### The foreign influences that go to make up the modern Germany

During the recent CDU party congress in Cologne, Germans were warned about an aileged danger of a "nationoi and cultural" losa of identity.

The speaker was Alfred Dregger, chairman of the party's parliamentary party. His languaga fitted in with tho motto of the congress, which was: Let'a change things, now l

Dregger was thinking about the millions of Turks in Germany as he spoke. For him, "the protection of the natio-

nal and cuitural identity of our nation by limiting the number of foreigners from ailen culture groups" is one of the blg tasks facing at lesst conservative politiciana.

A disturbing and unfortunate turn of phrase. Particularly since this kind of talk will back up all those in Germany who think in the black and white terms such as "alien" and "native". And there are plenty who do.

Such words of warning can arouse notiona which have alumbered for many years. The choice of words could have been more careful.

Mistrust and xenophobia lie dormant in maay minds.

Dregger's party colleagues expressed their gratitude for hia forthright statements by applauding him strongly.

After all, he had differentiated his words aomewhat by offering them a kind of cultural priority list. Austrians, Swlss and even those from South Tyrol (l)are-walcome to "settle down in our midat". Indeed, they represent un

Even Italiana, Spaniards, Poles and French are welcome, providing they have become assimilated, as they belong to the "Christian culture group".

Mosiems, i.e. the non-Occidentals, do not, however, fit into Dregger's picture unless they are "Integrated and assimi-

What did the former Lord Mayor of Fulda mean when he spoka of the "cultural identity of our nation"? Religion, perhaps, or language, morals, art, philosophy, everyday (and Sunday) life the whoic cultural civilisation of central Europe?

And what does "identity" mean in this context?

Anyone who thinks seriously about cultural phonomena, relations and stimulations will soon find that he must ban such concepts as "Identity" into the realm of cuiturally chauvinist illusion.

The artificially created contrast, "cultural identity" here and "allen cuiture group" there, is just as invaild for Germany as it is for other European and non-European countries.

Openness has always produced the best cultural achievements, whereas protectionism and delimitation - both expressions of weakness -- have led to isolation, incest and finally to desolu-

The large numbers of Islamic worshippers in Germany have led to greater social friction. However, to insist on the "cultural identity of our nation" would only exacerbate problems.

Anyone who sets up barriers does nothing to help improve the relations between acciai groups.

Lively discussion, on the other hand, can remove barriars and in the long run do more to enrich cultural life in Ger-

This also applies to those - whether Turks or Germans - who do not feel that they belong to their country's "inteliectual elite"

Culture takas place and develops ut all levels, not only at the so-called "higher" ones.

It's much too early to judge what the confrontation between the German industrialised society and the immigrant Turks will mean for the identity of both

t least one visitor to the exhibition

A"Art in Hamburg buneuth the

Swustlka" found nothing wrong with

tha type of harmony und beauty encou-

ragad officially by the National Socia-

comment by writing: "Missed the

Did the first visitor really miss the

first visitor felt just like millions did

during the Third Reich about what the

Nazi regime was doing to art in the

"Degenerate" was the opposite of

book for visitora' comments.

name of "popular sentimant".

Point"

This was the gist of his remarks in the

groups. There are many roligious and aducational problems involved.

Ona thing is certoin: culture withers if barriers are set up against everything which is "olian".

The Goths moved to the West, the Teutons to the South, thu Romans found thair way to the Mediterrunean, us did the Greeks. Tho Arabs left their cultural marks in Spoin and Huly. The Turks once got us tur as Viennu, now they're in Wanne-Eikal.

Tha history of the peoples of this world is the history of inter-mingling. No-ona knowa this better thun those who come from Germany's Rhincland.

Carl Zuckmayer once wrote of them: "Thay were some of the best, my friend! Tha best in the world!

"And why? Because they ure u mixture. The peoples have mingled, just like the woters from the springs, brooks and rivers flow together into u mighty tor-

This kind of mixture luads to the "Identitles" of the living present.

A century later, Hermunn Hesse wroto: Der Weltgeist will nicht lesseln uns und engen / Er will uns Stuf um Stufe heben, weiten (The Weligeist seeks not to limit and blnd us/it lifts us step by step, extends our understund-

And hasn't the Orient extended our understunding, that includes Germany's, over the pust thousand and more years? Ex oriante fur. Let us look fur "orientution".

Christianity, for example the trend toward university educatedly of Oriental origin. Which in the Federal Republic of thing which belongs to it portion of the working population cult?

Where do we find the sor per 6.1 per cent today.

Medieval minnesons, the sor per 6.1 per cent today.

Solding fulconer models his figure, based on research by the culture, fulconry, medicing in of Christian Democrutic Students, injected to increose to between 10

Where does puper of 142 per cent by the turn of the centu-China. We use Arabic numer with its "fniry-tnic" beauty is to labour force is likely to remain value without the influence will subject only to cyclical fluctua-

st sround 26 million throughout The architectural brillians du, ali of Oriental origin. The time results of the trond are alrea-

dening, with its foundality cheerly emerging. The first is tougher spelition resulting in jobs going to The Crusaders brought use more highly qualified applicants.
and jewels, fubries, sples, presecond is a new range of employ-They nic ginger, honey at proportunities for groduates and cakes (Printen), marzipan and and an alarmingly high rate of gra-

syrup and rock candy. is unemployment that has assumed Even the venerable impreproportion of a political problem. mun" cugle was imported tradistics lead one to expect the situa-"ullen" culture. to worsan until well into the 1990s.

Just as were the Turkishore main feature of the age structure of fec, mocha, ulchemy, stim German papulotion, the student retules, 1001 Nights. says, is a drostic decline in the What would there be left a ber of people up to the age of 20. tural identity" if it were mis 1975 they made up 28 per cent of

population; by 1990 they will be It is no coincidence that hanto 20.5 per cent. purndise is assuciated with the proportion of 20- to 45-year-olds, and its myths. e numbers include young gradu-

Nobody would have been the will increase by roughly four per sualise the Golden Era is will to 37.2 per cent. Nebelheim. Not even the verthe past 20 years the number of Romantics.

Cultural identity of our message was nearly quadrapled: from The more we open cune 2000 in 1960 to 1.1 million in 1981. others, remove barriers, base of the end of the decade they should that which is "ulien", the transfer over 1.3 million. that which is "ulien", the

come to understand that cate the number of schoolchlidren in a Ma year who went on to university look university entronce qualificaused to be a standy six per cent. (Kolner Stadt-Anzelpen has now increased to 23 per cent s expected to riso to between 34

> 38 per cent in the 1990s. Rheodor Barchem only recently remarket has been tried out with-

sting success. ofessor Borchem will take over in st as chairman of the Standing

Art Museum in Hanover the that the problem is not merely ma Cycle" from Arnulf Raiset atted over or polmed off on to other

ulone would represent an supermust restly be tackled with o view collection of "degenerate" at all possible repercussions. The entire What am I trying to say! I rational system must be mada us freedom of art, the possibility at the ss possible from the bottom up. confrontation with life and the iss many points as possible and as y levels as possible it must be possi-

CHIKAUIS-IX I

der Deutschen Industrie

NCR Daterwerarbeitung

**EDUCATION** 

### Graduate unemployment a worsening problem

ble to branch out or establish u vocational qualification.

The first stap Profassor Berchem proposes is to reduce both the length of time it takes to complete u university course and the number of years apent at school before gaining university entranoe qualifications from 13 to 12.

'Apurt from tha Federal Republic of Germany," he suys, "us far us 1 know only Italy and u handful of Swiss cantons allow themselves the luxury of 13 years ut school."

Add to this an average of five to slx years at university and graduates in the Faderal Republic will be seen, at 25 at least, to be definitely older than their counterparts elsewhere.

Professor Berchem outlined his further proposola in Hochsohulpolitische Informationen, a higher education poli-

After the 12th year of conventional schooling he would like to see students take a spacialisad 12-month pre-univer-

It would offset the loss of the final school yeur and prepure students for university aducation in much the same

way as used to be done in France, for

They would take a final exam qualifying them for university study, which would then come more easily than the present transition from school to university.

The first two years at university as envisaged by Professor Berchem would be a general course entitling students who pass to take up certain careers or cmbark on other, non-university courses leading to career qualifications.

Depending on examination performance he envisages three options from this point onward:

• The student fails to pass the exam deaplte the opportunity of retaking it and then leavas university.

• The student's pass grada does not entitle him to further study. He ia awarded a diploma and may be allowed to taka a furthar academic degree, but will then leava university with a career qualification.

The pass grada is good enough to entitla the student to carry on at university to examinations comparable with the present degree finala.

Discounting military service the graduate would be 21 on taking his first university exams and could embark on a career in the public servica or private enternrisa at a much earlier age then today's graduates.

Abovo all, he would do so without having invested an inordinate amount of time and economic wastage in this

Students who stayed on at university would, like their French counterparts. grnduate at roughly 23.

Professor Berchem admits that at first glance this arrangement would seem to hit hard the students who were sent down after their first exama.

But, as he puts it: "If there is to be a process of selection that reileves the burdan on the universities and apares those affected the difficulties they would otherwise face two or three years later this procedure seems to me more humane than the current intermediate exam that leaves the student emptyhandad if he falls it and has to leave university."

His proposais must be seen against the background of more than one school-leaver in three gaining university entrance qualifications by the mid-

If this happens, ite (and by no means he alone) concludes, changea will be indispensable at school and university, and the soonar thoy are introduced the Peter Philipps

(Die Wett, 8 June 1983)

Smallar, more intimate schools and less red tape are envisaged in a report compiled by an Independent educational study group in the Rhineland-

Malnz University educationalist Heinz Bach in presenting the 'report said its proposals were almed at enabling schools to guin immunity from the stranglehold of red tape and to develop educational yardsticks of their own.

Schools with more than 30 clusses ought, he felt, to be uvolded us a prere-

• for sufficiently intensive social orientution by pupils;

• for the encouragement of contacts between individuals:

and to pave the way for lusting ties among pupils, betwen teachers and pupils, among teachers, among parents and between parents and teachers.

The number of optional subjects should be raduced so as to keep clusses intact and to allow them todevelop a sense of security.

Until their tenth year at school pupils ought to spend at laast two thirds of

Less red tape. smaller schools wanted

thair lessons together as a class, and therenfter at least a third.

Dr Buch feels it is important far pupils tu feel they have a classroom of their own. This sensa of "ownership" tends to prevent vandalism.

The system of form masters must, he feels, be retained to ensure a steady educational relutionship. This appurently would mean stoff would need to bo quulified to teach more than Iwo sub-

He calls to mind with approval the old custom of teachera visiting their pupils' homes. Special counselling facilitles should be provided: not to make tha teacher's job assier but to promoto educational ties with his pupils.

More Intensive cooperation between teachars is expected to make them critically conscious members of alaff with greater educational leeway and less susceptibility to alien influences.

Dr Bach made it clear that the group which wa set up in 1974, wanted nelther u return to small and inadequate village schools not a return to the past in gene

Education Miniater Gölter of the Rhineland-Palatinate agreed with tha report Inasmuch as after what school had been through over the past 15 years a stage of consolidation was needed.

That was why the Rhinaiand-Palatinate had encouraged schools to assume responsibility by arranging 10 per cent of lessons as they anw fit.

In at least part of the curriculum they were no longer bound by strict guidelines. But he was unable to take up the report's propossi to make part-time teaching posts full-time and temporary appointments permanent.

This, the Minister argued, ran counter to labour market policy requirements. Dr Bach and his commission remain convinced that the teacher's educational task calls for full-time commit-

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, B June (983)

### Continued from page 11 binder stood a good chance of doing

The writer quotea Fassbinder himself ("I am often overwhelmed by audness and have not the slightest idea why") and biographies of him in which mention is made of "dissolute homosexual practices, drug-taking excesses, squab bles, infrigues and punch-ups."

ife feels Passbinder must have been a depressive personally, aithough creative depression and exhaust depression (as in the final stage of making a film) but more intensively or longer and in a

Cocaine, the drug that took his life, was for a limited period a useful antidepressant, Dr Tretter argues. It is an argument that is plausible and makes schse in psychopharmacological terms.

The result was probably that as the effect wore off he grew increasingly depressive and was plunged into the vi-

Fasabinder planned to make a film version of Pitigrilli's novel Cocsine, "It sald in an interview.

is in a position to decide freely for or against the drug while being clearly aware that to decide in favour is to live

more conventional manner."

clous circle of addiction.

is not a film for, or against the drug," he "it is a film about an Individual who

a altorter but more intensive life. "It is up to the individual to decide whethar he would sooner live shorter

"Fassbinder," Dr Tretter writea, "was unfortunately unabla to break with the drug. Might he not have preferred to live more intansively and longer if he had really been as free to decide, 'with a clear consciousness,' as he claimed?"

Karl Helmz Reger (Hannoversche Allgemeine, | 1 June (983)

## Exhibition reveals suffering of the one of the graduate on the graduate art under Third Reich

The next visitor commented on that such healthy public feeling, the label which led to the persecution and banning of many artists. point? The second was right. Yet the

In 1962, us the defumution exhibition "Degenerate Art" celebrated lis 25th 'unniversary', there was a apecial review In Munich of the destruction of art by the Nazis,

Now, 50 years after the fateful year 1933, a number of towns and citles remind us of these acts of crime by the Nazl state. As in Hamburg In the Kuns. thalle, there is a special exhibition on the occasion of the Church congress in Hanover ("Dictatorship in Art in the Third Reich", Kunstverein).

Anyone who wanders through other exhibitions in Hamburg and Hanover will find art which would have been and perhapa still ia regarded us 'degenerate" by "popular sentiment" und by the Nazi judges ut the time. More so at any rate than the harmless Cubists und Expressionists.

The Hamburg Art Association is showing "Pictures of Death In Contemporary Art", including the controversial Beuys object "Show Your Wounds."

in the St. Katharine Church there is provocutive contemporary presentations of the Last Supper, Both exhibitions, unfortunately, will

not receive the attention given the exhibition in Hunover. The Kunsthaus in Hamburg and the

Galery Lochte on the Juntacli of West German University (Hamburg) present drawing of Chancellors, (Hamburg) present drawing re-Chancellors, sculptures by Alfred Helich an efficient solution presupposes, he

world ure identical.

The Sprengel Museum 12)

clully guaruniced here, sill kill ugainst spoon-feeding and pro-The ostracism of artists 8 symptom of the oppression

This is corroborated by oth tions such os "Church better Cross and the Swastika" in Hay As Hamburg 'Awoke' - E in Nazi Ocrmany" in Hamber

The "Art in Hamburg been Swastika" exhibition will be be

with a protest document age Josef Strauss. The Director of the An.G Hamburg, Werner Hoffman, point: "1983 will go down## which the lack of political insist led to the new use of the fall

generate", this time recoined

current situation." Herbert Ga Deutschen Allgemeints

# 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

Who manufactures whet?

Find auppliers end products, send for quoletiona, compare prices, track down epecial sources of supply, cui coale by buying et lower pricee.

This is a reference work every buying department ehould heve el the ready.

Eesy to use, just like an encyclopaedia:

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arrenged elphebetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's

A telephone number is listed for each aupplier. 1,400 pages A4, indexed in

Price: DM68.16 post free In Germany, DM75 cif ebroad.

English and French.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaus Posifach 11 03 20 D-6100 Dermstadt Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (061 51) 336 61



If most doctors have their way, this is not likely to change in the immediate future. They are against further fragmentation and sub-division of interdiselplihary aspects of medicine.

This does not mean that there is no need for special branches of research und discussion on these subjects.

A recent International symposium on the problems fucing emergency and intensive medicine provided an opportunity for experts to air their opinions.

This was the fourth meeting of its kind drganised in alternation each year by a joint work-ground made up of medical experts from Munster and Munich. This time there were purticipants from 16 countries.

Professor Peter Lewin from the Cilnic for Anaesthesiology ond Operative Intensive Medicine at the Westphalian Wilhelms University in Münster and Professor Klaus Peter from the Ludwig Maximilians University in Munich had chosen the subject "Machine Respirotion Past - Present - Future" as the leitmotif for the congress.

It was confirmed that more technologleal and mechaoleal complexity with regard to the respiration machines only holds promise of therapeutic success in about 15 per cent of cases treated.

Theorprice paid for such success, which all too often shows the dehumanised side of medleine, is public criticism of the motto in dubio pro vita, which in many cases ie too rigidly re-

The medical experts argue against such criticism and show that they too have learnt a great deal from the overall discussion on intensive-care treatment.

The sedution that is, the medicinal quietening-down, of the lung patient

MEDICINE

### Doctors breathe deep over the success syndrome

during short-term or long-term therapy is no longer regarded as the unimate.

There is reference to the weakening of the lang's musculature via sedation. Doctors, therefore, now prefer the patient to consciously experience the illness and conscieusly support its cure.

There is o growing awureness among medical experis of the importance of psychological care and support.

In a special study-group on the backup measures to respiration treatment, the representatives of the nursing staff Introduced a further aspect. The same

For those who look after the pstients. un ulert and responsive patient is more "attractive", or at least receives greater attention and care. This in turn has a positive effect on the healing process.

What trends have been observed by the medical exparts from the USA, Poland, West Germany, East Germany, Australia, Sweden or the Netherlands, to mention just a few countries represented at the congress?

Professor Lawin referred to the enormously "dramatic" developments in the field of ortificial respiration techniques since the iron lung was constructed by the New York physiologists, Drinker and Shaw, in 1929.

Its pump was able at the time to develop a water column of up to 60 centimetres of positive or negative pressure, ut a frequency of between 10 und 40 a

In Germany, the Drager Iron lung was used frequently during the polio epidemics of the fifties.

However, this method was no solution to the problems of long-term respiration. New methods of cannulation of the uirways paved the way for the new occepted and stundardised upprouch of positive compression respiration.

(for axample peritonitis or the effects of delayed shock).

Without treatment of the primury illness, therapeutic sucess was unuttainu-

The "aggressive," i.e. heavy-pressure troatment of such secondary symptoms, medical experts talk of the adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). would only continuo dumnging the lungs. This may than result in fistulue or tearing of the lung.

Experts at the oongress primarly see two "olternutives" for respiration treutment in future: extracorporeal circulution and high-frequency respiration.

The first approuch to treutment was prepared by the German pioneer of heart-lung therapy, Prof Lunkenhelmer, and represented by Dr. Guttinoni from

At's nim is to replace lung respiration by means of un artificial exchange of gus in the patient's blood outside of the

demn medicul und technolo

on receiving the best treatment

was the line of thinking. Mast people believe that treatment."

ORDER FORM

t/We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE until further notice #

Please return the completed order form to:

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE - FRIEDRICH REINECKE YERLAG GMBH 23 Schöne Aussicht, D-2000 Hamburg 76 - Federal Republic of German

Six months Dautsche Marks 23 00
Twelve months Dautsche Marks 45 00

(Underline whataver epplicable)

Research in recent yours has not been sutisfied with developments. In too many coses, the lung turned out to be the "target organ" for other illnesses

This mechanical artificial circulation using a heart-lung muchine requires a great deal of mechanical apparatus and nursing personnel. It is also problema-

the young females more frequently take

modern the hospital, the

Fridolin Eugelfried

the rad blood corpuscies and are need was invented to provide infection and should only be a sgainst the vagaries of lightin the most serious cases.

High-frequency treatment of the principle here is based.

The principle here is based in the normal respiration for the principle here is based in the normal respiration for the volume of air involved.

The result: the individual is the elsimant himself set fire to breathing is constant and the last which a third party was the after.

The internationally anique discretion of the international of the internatio

the situation is not as bad as it Hermann School amburg, but arson is proving an itransfurier Randida, a logly large-scale problem for fire companies all over the world. United States the number of

Why hospit was has quadrupled over the de, with organisations offering have become because tend to intensify the don to solve problems by fire. health factor to les still felt to be a disgrace, the la rated an undeserved stroke

Rapid and sweeping the there who have been sacked have turned friendly hospital frown to set fire to the firm in re-School-leavers have been known

The aperation theatris has first to their school for similar reainto sterile and perfectionism then there are politically motivationing became more moder that from the past testify to the gautic and mare expensive.

But what about human has a fire insurance claims.

only thing which seems to a money was worthless and in-luman body and not a post ran riot, as in the immediate ings. The honly has to be cust by years or during the 1923 hype-lowever, the unswer is at the large were fewer claims than

Such hospitals were cash cless paper money.

Inain by public demand for resely, when in times of crisis ment.

A sick person should be as the number of fraud cases sky-

oli and fuel prices soured there remarkable number of ciaims in of motor-boats reported stolen.

tale is much the same when the So it is the putients who med value of a horse insured for their ways. They must begin plummets and it would be valuable than expensive new to raise DM15,000. The risk of

MODERN LIVING

### Acrid smell of arson clogs insurance nostrils



out of hand. There are so many breakins that insuring household affects has become a casualty case.

Between 1977 and 1982 the claims it had to honour in respect of cases of theft increased in value by 128 per cent. In 1981 the number of bicycles reported stolen was 350,000.

Blcyeles are no longer to be covered by household effects policies, and further restrictions in cover and higher premiume seem inevitable.

This only goes to show that in the long run it is policyholders themselves who have to foot the bill.

Theft has also come down heavily on motor insurance. In 1981 there were 118,000 cisims in respect of stolen cars, with parts, such as acrials and car radios, being reported stolen in a further 1.1 million cases.

Insurers are sure many of these claims are fraudulent, and as in the case of household effects insurance, the oxtra cost of crime merely becomerangs on the average policyhoider.

The premiums for fire and theft pollcles have lately been increased at an above-average rate as a result of the increase in claims.

bers of tenants' families to live in rented

They can throw out anyone eise.

Thousands of Now Yorkers who live

with common law husbands, wives or

partners (or simply friends who live to-

gather) are worried they now might be

themselves hit by hefty rent increases.

Tenants' associations are raising Cain.

What likelihood is there of a similar rul-

Unless all the signs are deceptive any

such fears are unfounded. At present

the law in Germany is tending to move

ing in Germany?

in the other direction.

Palling that they could well find

New York court has ruled that Alandlords need allow only mem-

Crime on the high saas has worried marine insurance companies for the

There are plans to moke claimants

pay the first DM300 themselves to stem

the tide of claims for theft.

past eight years. The switch la merchant shipping from traditional seafaring nations to other ports and the arrival of many developing countries on the scene have changed yardsticks.

Little is left of what used to be known as christliche Seefahrt, or Christlan shipping. Ships are reported sunk and surface to ply the seas under a new

Freighters with what is elalmed to have been valuable cargo (but was taken on board in conditions of cloakand-dagger secrecy) somehow bappen to vanish without trace where the oceans are deepest.

The growth in fraudulent claims can no longer merely be explained in cyclical terms. The change is clearly one that is more fundamental in nature.

Insurance companies take on a buffer function by settling claims for damage in respect of oriminal activities. They ore tacitly redistributing substantial sums of money.

People tend to forget that this contributes toward peace and quiet in public

If people could not feel sure the insurance would settle a claim after a break-

a principal value of a line of a

less whether the landlord is happy with

Even the Supreme Land Court In

Hamm, Westphalla, which is not nor-

mally known for firebrand rulings, re-

"A justified Interest on the tenant's

part in giving a home to another person

oxisis when for personal reasons the te-

nant wants to live together with a per-

son of the same or the other sax or for

economic reasons would like to share

Only in exceptional circumstances is

tho landlord entitled to reject the extra

person. There are three categories to

which the courts regularly refer in this

• The new tenant gives ground for re-

ection by disturbing the peace. No

• The apartment is overcrowded or

andlord need to tolerate a chronic al-

the arrangement.

tho apartment."

cently decided that:

When tenants can stay put and

in or a fire they would be inclined to take more drastic action.

They would arguably convert their iomes into castles and keep guns handy

How long, one wonders, can insurance companies maintain this compensatory role? How long, for that matter, are policyholdors going to pay the extra that is the result of crime?

An entire package of measures is probably needed to cope with the problem. Insurers must certainly insist on policyholders taking greater precautions.

This is the context in which making elalmants foot part of the bill must ba considered. People who know the insurance will not cover the first so-and-so many huodred marks of a claim are bound to be more careful.

The companies for their part must be more eareful who they do new business with. Their determination to line up new customers and boost turnover at all costs has at times made them blind to

Stricter screening of would-be new clients is needed to rule out risks that might be considered in any way shady.

insurance companies are usually the first to clamour for more effort to be devoted to fighting crime, although the thought does not usually occur to thom until it is a matter of insurance frauds.

But this is a much wider issue that probably calls for sweeping changes in

What importance ought to be attached to the protection of the individual and his property from criminal acts in our society? That is the wider issue which is at stake.

> Arno Surminski (Frankfurter Altgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 May 1983)

### Despair drives more children to kill themselves

very fourth German child has ut some time toyed with the idea of committing suleide. The number who octually do is rising.

According to calculations by the Director of the Würzburg University clinic for Child and Youth Psychistry, Professor Gerhard Nissen, sulcides by children aged between 10 and 15 increased y almost 25 per cent botween 1971 and

The increase was 10 per cent over the samo period for teenagers between 15 and 20.

The suicide figure for youngsters has increesed at a much faster rate than for idults, says the child safety committee in Munich. Between 1971 and 1981, suicides by

adults rose by 5.5 per cent. in a survey on depressivo children, four children and teenagers who had thought about committing sticide, 50

per cent had actually attempted it. He warns: "Evey attompted suicido by a child or a teenager, even if is is almost playfully and superficially carried out, represents a signal which should be cide.

official suicide statistics. The number of suicides among children in 1981 increased to 105 (78 in the previous year). The number of teenager suicides rose from 425 (1980) to 544 in 1981.

Sulcide is the fourth most frequent cause of death among children, and indeed the second most frequent umong

Professor Nissen also pointed out how difficult it is sometimes to distinguish between a genuine suicide attempt and an accident. This would suggest that the real number of sulcides is much higher.

Suleide altempts symptoms were o social illness created by society itself.

Suicide rates have traditionally been the highest in West Germany, East Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Hungary, regardless of the political system in

Even drug abuse can be regarded us long-term (self)- poisoning, i.e. as u chronic suicida attempt, Nissen emphaad. The total

Many attempts to commit suicide were marked by demonstrative and scrious elements, so that they become a kind of "Russian roulette." There are age-specific differences in

the choice of the means to commit sultaken seriously."

Boys ond youths show greater aggressivity in the choice of their suicidal "weapons," whereas the girls and young women prefer less brutul mc-

> Most young males die via hanging, strangulation or suffocation, whereas

The fact that many suicides were due to depressions was reuson enough for Nissen to demand greater treatment for sulcide-prote children and teenugers:

Above ull, the prevention of psychologleul misdevolopments and u more enreful psychiatric diagnosis oro steps in the right direction. They should be bocked by more advisory services for puronte und help in individual cases.

The ubility to judge whether u young person is likely to commit suicide is one of the most difficult tasks facing n doc-

Mossre / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Profoeelon

Sireoj

Nema

(Normberger Nachrichten, 7 June 1983)

### If you want to state you. If you want to state you allowed the so Stores try and clamp down as theft hits epidemics levels

wing worse each year.

ps and stores are continually test-Protection systems and prose-offenders. That is as far as the re-448 can legally go; the rest is up to

hany supermarkets and hypermar-liese managers are no longer pre-to let matters rest there. They started making random bag which they have no right to do. y can only ask someone to reveal position of a shopping bag if the specific that the state of the state Mil hear nothing of spot checks

pilling has become an epidemic Criminal code regulations say that police officers from a certain rank upwards are entitled to make spot checks. Shopkeepers may be aggreed at dis-

> not to everstep the mark. Customers who feel unfairly suspected could well take store managers and proprietors to court, with the resulting adverse publicity. Shops would do better to provide

honesty but they would be well advised

lockers or wardrobe facilities for customers' shopping bags - properly insured of course. But the austomers are still not abile-

ed to take kindly to the idea. (Central-Ancelper Boun, 26 May 1983)

subjected to a lot of wear and tear as a result of the newcomer. A single mother with three children in a two-roomed anartment cannot take in her boyfriend egainst the landlord's will.

he staggers up the etalrs.

• The landlord lives in the same block. In this case, ae close neighbours, the tenant must be particularly careful. Someone who lives in the upstairs apartment in his landlord'e home le more likely to have trouble with the landlord in this context than someone York. who lives in an apartment block managed by some property company or other.

ignore the landlord Close neighbourhood is not always sufficient orgument, as a Federal Supreme Court ruling showed in a recent

ease in which u divorced couple lived in

the same house. After their divorce they had made over the property to their children but retained their respective rights to live in the house for the rest of their lives.

The man lived on the ground floor, the woman on the first floor. After a while the man took in a new woman to share his life. His ex-wife and the chil-

dron said ahe had to go. They took the case to court and lost. Tho court ruled that although as the law stood only mombers of the family and servants were entitled to live in the apartment the same right must be enjoyed by a new partner, whether in wedlock or not, as long as he or she was incoholic who comes home night after tended as a long-term relationship.

plies to home-owners, and it is contreversial among the legal profession too.

There are lawyers who feel it is a fateful contribution toward logal policy. They criticise it for being misleading and upsetting family life and its ottablished order.

Even so, the open mind shown by the German Supreme Court on common law marriages is shown by other rulings besides the one cited.

So there is no immediate likelihood of a repeat of the situation in New

> Eva Marie von Münch Die Zeit, 10 June 1913)

